

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PUSHING INTERNET CONTENT ONTO INTERACTIVE TELEVISION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to television systems.

2. Description of the Related Art

Televisions are ubiquitous, as are Internet computers. Currently, however, consumers typically purchase and use two separate systems to enjoy television and Internet access. Namely, consumers must purchase a television to watch television, and a computer to access the Internet. One result not only is that costs are duplicated and significant space is required, but also that undertaking both activities at once, in one room, can be difficult.

Moreover, the need for two systems burdens some consumers who, while familiar with operating a television and its remote control, might not be familiar with operating an Internet computer. Nonetheless, while perhaps not requiring comprehensive Internet support, such consumers can still benefit from advantages provided by simple, straightforward, intuitive Internet interaction. For example, many consumers might only desire easy access to a weather site or traffic site for obtaining up-to-date information before proceeding to work in the morning, without having to know a great deal about how to operate a Web browser. As recognized herein, it consequently would be advantageous to provide an Internet access

appliance that is easy and intuitive to use, for instance one that could be used like a television remote control.

To the extent that attempts have been made to combine television with Internet features, the above-noted consumer needs have remained unfulfilled. For instance, in the system known as "WebTV", preselected Internet pages are loaded once into a television during manufacture and never subsequently updated, with the preselected pages being accessible through the television using a computer keyboard with its attendant complexity. Since the pages are not updated, however, many Internet-related features such as up-to-date traffic, weather, and news, are not immediately available. Instead, the consumer must access a central site using one of the preselected pages, and then be redirected to a desired Web page. In terms of currently expected speeds of Internet access, this consumes an undue amount of time. Furthermore, it requires browser or browser-like operations that must be initiated by a consumer who might only wish to turn on the television and immediately access up-to-date information using the relatively simple TV remote control without further ado.

Still further, current systems provide the same preselected Web pages to all consumers. As understood herein, it would be advantageous to tailor, for each consumer, what Web pages are provided in a television to that particular consumer. In this way, a consumer is much more likely to gain useful and enjoyable Internet access than he or she would be able to gain otherwise.

Additionally, as mentioned above, in the above-mentioned WebTV system, a keyboard is required for user input to access Web sites. For television

functions, however, consumers are accustomed to using a much simpler input device, namely, a remote control. Thus, existing systems that attempt to integrate television and Internet computers do not do so seamlessly, but rather require the operation of two separate systems that happen to be housed together and that require two separate input devices. This complicates matters for the consumer, and is confusing. The object of the present invention is to address one or more of the above-noted consumer needs.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A method for providing Internet content via an interactive television includes prompting a consumer via the interactive television for input regarding topics of interest. The consumer input is received by the interactive television and transmitted to a server. Thereafter, Internet content regarding topics of interest is downloaded to the interactive television before a consumer request for the content is received at the server.

In another aspect of the present invention, a method for providing Internet content via an interactive television includes determining a topic of interest for a consumer. Thereafter, when Internet content concerning the topic of interest is available, the consumer is notified via the interactive television.

In a preferred embodiment, the Internet content is downloaded to the interactive television. Preferably, the Internet content regarding the topic of interest is downloaded prior to receiving a request for the Internet content. In a preferred embodiment, the topic of interest is determined by prompting the consumer via the interactive television for input regarding topics of interest.

Consumer input regarding topics of interest is received at the interactive television and transmitted to a server, e.g., a Web server or an interactive television server. Preferably, the consumer is prompted via the interactive television for input regarding priority of the topics of interest. This input is received at the interactive television and transmitted to a server. Thereafter, the priority of Internet content relevant to the topics of interest is determined. The content is downloaded based on the priority.

In another aspect, the topic of interest is determined by monitoring consumer responses to interactive television system server inquiries in order to establish at least one consumer interest pattern. The consumer interest pattern is recorded. Future server queries are filtered based on the consumer interest pattern.

In yet another aspect of the present invention, an interactive television system includes a Web server having Internet content stored therein. Moreover, the system includes an interactive television system server and an interactive television. The interactive television receives Internet content from the Web server. In this aspect, the interactive television system server includes a program for automatically downloading content to the interactive television relevant to topics of interest chosen by a consumer.

In still another aspect of the present invention, a method for providing Internet content via an interactive television includes determining at least one topic of interest for at least one consumer. Internet content is downloaded to the interactive television based on the topic of interest.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The details of the present invention, both as to its structure and operation, can best be understood in reference to the accompanying drawings, in which like reference numerals refer to like parts, and in which:

Figure 1 is a block diagram of the interactive television (ITV) system of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a block diagram of the ITV of the present invention;

Figure 3 is a flow chart of the overall method of the present invention;

Figure 4 is a flow chart of the method for establishing and/or changing virtual channels;

Figure 5 is a flow chart of the method for pushing Internet content onto the ITV;

Figure 6 is a flow chart of a first alternate method for pushing Internet content onto the ITV;

Figure 7 is a flow chart of a second alternate method for pushing Internet content onto the ITV; and

Figure 8 is a flow chart of a third alternate method for pushing Internet content onto the ITV.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring initially to Figure 1, an interactive television (ITV) system is shown, generally designated 10. As shown, the system 10 includes one or more content providers 12 that provide various types of content to one or more Web servers 14 (only one content provider 12 and one Web server 14 shown for clarity

of disclosure). The Web server 14 accesses a content database 16 for storage of data therein. The content on the Web server 14 can be any appropriate content, including but not limited to hypertext markup language (HTML) pages, .jpeg and .gif image files, .avi and .mpeg movie files, audio files, streaming video, and so on.

In one preferred embodiment, the system 10 also includes an ITV system server 18, which can be, e.g., a Sony Corporation Web portal. The ITV system server 18 can be a Web server computer that accesses a customer database 20. As described further below, the customer database 20 can store customer or consumer profiles that can be used to tailor virtual channels to a profile. Essentially, a virtual channel is downloaded content that is given a number, like conventional TV channels, e.g., a channel number at the end of the sequence of available TV channels. A virtual channel, once its channel number has been selected by the consumer using a TV remote control device, is displayed as a Web page or series of Web pages on the below-described ITV. In one implementation, the content of the virtual channels is stored in memory that is on board the ITV and that is periodically updated via the Internet, or the vertical blanking interval (VBI) of a conventional TV signal. In another implementation, the virtual channel content is stored remote from the ITV, e.g., at a Web server, and is streamed real-time to the ITV via a high-speed Internet access connection.

The servers 14, 18 of the present invention can be implemented by any appropriate computer, such as Internet server computers, personal computers,

laptop computers, mainframe computers, and the like. The servers 14, 18 access software to execute portions of the present invention.

Plural consumer ITVs 22 (only a single ITV 22 shown for clarity) access the servers 14, 18 via the Internet 24. Also, each consumer ITV 22 receives television signals 26 from a source 28 of television signals. The source 28 can be plural broadcasters, or a cable television company, or a satellite dish, and so on. A conventional hand-held television remote control unit 30 can be manipulated by a consumer as the consumer views a display area 32 of the ITV 22 to input various selections to the ITV 22 in accordance with disclosure below. It will be appreciated that the remote control unit 30 is not a keyboard or keypad that is associated with a computer. Rather, it is a conventional remote TV control that has numeric buttons, up/down and left/right buttons, and a power button, as well as other buttons that might be conventionally provided on a TV remote control. The functions of the remote unit 30 can also be undertaken by conventional TV buttons on the ITV 22 itself. However, keyboards, keypads, motion-sensing (gesture) devices, and voice recognition input devices can also be used.

Now referring to Figure 2, the ITV 22 is shown. While the embodiment below discusses an ITV 22 with a single housing that supports not only the display but also the microprocessor, virtual channel memory, and in general all of the electrical components shown in Figure 2, it is to be understood that the term "interactive television" encompasses any apparatus that has a television tuner and the below-described virtual channel capability. For instance, the term "ITV"

encompasses the single-housing television shown in Figure 2, as well as a conventional television in combination with a set-top box that functions in accordance with the present invention. In the latter example, the set-top box might include, e.g., the microprocessor and memory discussed below.

As shown in Figure 2, the ITV 22 includes a housing 34 that holds a conventional television tuner 36. The TV tuner 36 receives the TV signals 26 and outputs them to a two-position switch 38, which in turn is controlled by a user interface 40 to output a consumer-selected TV channel (in a first position) or virtual channel (in a second position) to the display 32 of the ITV 22. It is to be understood that the user interface 40 can include an infrared receiver or other receiver for sensing remote control signals from the remote control 30. Also, the user interface 40 can include a visual portion, such as but not limited to a cursor, that can be moved, by means of the remote control 30, across an electronic channel guide, Web page icon, and so on that are presented on the display 32, to enable a consumer to select a channel for display.

As mentioned above, not only can a consumer select a TV channel, but a virtual channel as well. In accordance with the present invention, a "virtual channel" is not a TV channel per se, but rather a Web-based channel that can be stored in a memory or other data storage 44 in the housing 34. That is, the memory or other data storage 44 can be computer memory, or a hard disk drive, optical drive, solid state storage, tape drive, or any other suitable data storage medium.

A microprocessor 46 is also supported in the housing 34 to execute the logic steps set forth below, with the microprocessor 46, memory 44, TV tuner 36, and switch 38 all being accessible via an internal data bus 47. The microprocessor 46 assigns channel numbers to virtual channels or otherwise maintains a table of channel numbers versus TV channels and virtual channels. Accordingly, when, for instance, an electronic channel guide is displayed on the display 32 of the ITV 22, the virtual channels are listed, typically at the end of the guide after the conventional TV channels, by channel number and by name.

Alternatively, the virtual channels can be stored in a location remote from the ITV 22, e.g., they can be stored at the ITV system server 18, for display of the channels (upon consumer selection thereof) real-time via the Internet (or other network) when data transfer rates are sufficiently high to support such real-time transfer. In any case, the ITV 22 includes a modem 48 that communicates with the Internet 24. The modem 48 can be a cable modem, conventional twisted pair wire modem, DSL, wireless modem, or other appropriate communication device. It is to be understood that a single high data rate cable (e.g., either wire or optical fiber) can be provided to carry both Internet data and TV signals.

In any case, the modem 48 outputs a signal to a mixer 49, which can mix the Web-based signal from the modem 48 with related signals from the TV tuner 36. For instance, if a virtual channel of a cable newscast is selected, the Web-based content can be combined with an actual broadcast newscast from the associated news station for simultaneous display of the newscast in a window of the virtual channel. The signal from the mixer 49 is sent to the switch 42 and

thence to the display 32 when the user selects a virtual channel. The mixer 49 can be established by a "Geode" chip made by National Semiconductor. As mentioned above, one or more of the microprocessor 46, memory 44, modem 48, mixer 49, and switch 42 can be housed in a set-top box that is electrically connected to a separate television housing which houses the tuner 36 and display 32.

It may now be appreciated that the microprocessor 46 controls the functions of the ITV 22 in accordance with the logic below. The flow charts herein illustrate the structure of the logic modules of the present invention as embodied in computer program software. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the flow charts illustrate the structures of logic elements, such as computer program code elements or electronic logic circuits, that function according to this invention. Manifestly, the invention is practiced in its essential embodiment by a machine component that renders the logic elements in a form that instructs a digital processing apparatus (that is, a computer or microprocessor) to perform a sequence of function steps corresponding to those shown. Internal logic could be as simple as a state machine.

In other words, the present logic may be established as a computer program that is executed by a processor within, e.g., the present microprocessors/servers as a series of computer-executable instructions. In addition to residing on hard disk drives, these instructions may reside, for example, in RAM of the appropriate computer, or the instructions may be stored

on magnetic tape, electronic read-only memory, or other appropriate data storage device.

Now referring to Figure 3, the overall logic can be seen. Commencing at block 50, real time TV signals 26 are received at the tuner 36. Assuming the ITV 22 is energized, at block 52 consumer channel selections are received by means of the user interface 40, and these channel selections are available to the microprocessor 46. Based on the selections, the microprocessor 46 causes the selected TV channel or virtual channel to be sent to the display driver 42 for display of the channel at block 54.

When a virtual channel is selected, the microprocessor 46 retrieves the associated Web page from the memory 44 for display of the channel. When the content of the virtual channel is stored at a Web server 14 that is remote from the ITV 22 (when, for instance, the ITV 22 has high speed Internet access), the microprocessor 46 retrieves the associated Web page directly from the particular server for display of the channel. Accordingly, in the preferred embodiment the ITV 22 can directly access Web servers 14 other than the ITV system server 18.

In accordance with the present invention, the virtual channels are not simply Web pages that remain static for the life of the ITV 22. Instead, they are periodically updated as the underlying Web pages on the respective Web servers 14 are updated. Accordingly, the logic moves from block 54 to block 56 wherein a DO loop is entered at either one or both of the Web server 14 and ITV system server 18. This DO loop can be entered periodically, or it can be entered in

response to a user-induced or automatically induced command from the microprocessor 46, sent via the Internet 24.

At decision diamond 58, it is determined, for each virtual channel, whether an update at the corresponding Web site has occurred. The determination at decision diamond 58 can be made by the server 14/18, assuming the server knows the current content of the virtual channels of the ITV 22 (normally the case when the virtual channels are stored at a server remote from the ITV), or it can be made by the microprocessor 46 (normally the case when the virtual channels are stored in the local memory 44). For instance, the server 14/18 can send information pertaining to the update to the microprocessor 46, which can then determine whether the memory 44 stores the latest version of the virtual channel under test. If it does, the logic loops back to block 56. In the event of an update, however, the logic moves to block 60 to download the entire new Web page or pages that establish the virtual channel or, more preferably to download only the changed portions thereof.

The download can be sent via the TV signal 26 in the VBI of the signal, or it can be sent via the Internet 24 (or other network) and modem 48 (by means of a DSL or cable modem line or wireless modem line) to the memory 44. In any case, the virtual channels are periodically updated.

Figure 4 shows the logic undertaken by the microprocessor 46 for establishing or changing what virtual channels are available to a particular ITV 22. Commencing at block 62, if it is desired to prompt the consumer for input, a prompt is displayed. The prompt can be displayed in a channel being viewed by

FIG. 5

sending the prompt through the VBI of a viewed TV channel or through the Internet when viewing a virtual channel. Alternatively, user channel selections are recorded and used in developing a user profile.

Moving to block 64, the consumer's response is received. The response is ordinarily input by means of the remote control unit 30, although other input devices as discussed above can be used. Accordingly, a prompt might ask a consumer directly what types of virtual channels are of interest. Or, it might ask about the consumer's personal preferences on a number of topics, or about the consumer's personal demographics.

In any case, the response is stored in memory at block 66. Moving to block 68, the response is transmitted to one of the servers 14, 18 (typically to the ITV system server 18). The transmission is via the Internet, and it can be undertaken sometime after the consumer input is stored, e.g., during a low-usage time period. Alternatively, when the ITV 22 is continuously in communication with the Internet, the response can be sent immediately after it is received by the microprocessor 46, without first storing it.

Then, at block 70 a consumer profile can be constructed by the server 18 based on the consumer's responses, using models known in the art to predict what types of content the consumer might desire in the virtual channels of the ITV 22. At block 72, the profile is used to establish and/or alter the virtual channels of the ITV 22 by downloading new content via the VBI or modem 48.

Referring to Figure 5, the logic undertaken by the ITV system server 18 for pushing Internet content onto the ITV 22 is shown. Commencing at block 80, a

do loop is entered wherein for each consumer the following steps are performed. At block 82, the consumer is prompted for input regarding his or her topics of interest. Then, at block 84 the consumer responses are received at the ITV 22. Moving to block 86, the consumer responses are transmitted to a server, e.g., the Web server 14 or the ITV system server 18. At block 88, when data and/or content of interest becomes available, that data and/or content is automatically downloaded to the consumer's ITV 22. It is to be appreciated that the ITV system server 18 can determine the availability of data and/or content of interest by monitoring information sent with broadcast content, e.g., data sent through the VBI, ATVEF data, or closed captioning data.

Figure 6 shows a first alternate embodiment of the logic undertaken by the ITV system server 18 for pushing Internet content onto the ITV 22. Commencing at block 90, a do loop is entered wherein for each consumer the following steps are performed. At block 92, the consumer is prompted for input regarding his or her topics of interest. Then, at block 94 the consumer responses are received at the ITV 22. Moving to block 96, the consumer responses are transmitted to a server, e.g., the Web server 14 or the ITV system server 18. At block 98, when data and/or content of interest, or updates of that data and/or content, becomes available, the user is notified that the data and/or content of interest is available. Thereafter, at decision diamond 100 it is determined whether to download to data and/or content of interest. If so, that data and/or content is downloaded to the consumer's ITV 22. If not, the logic ends at state 104. It is to be appreciated that the ITV system can determine whether or not to download the data and/or content

of interest by sending a query with the broadcast signal, e.g., with the ATVEF data, and receiving a response via the Internet 24.

Referring now to Figure 7 a second alternative embodiment of the logic undertaken by the ITV system server 18 for pushing Internet content onto the ITV 22 is shown. Commencing at block 110, a do loop is entered wherein for each consumer the succeeding steps are performed. At block 112, the consumer is prompted for input regarding topics of interest. Moving to block 114, the consumer is prompted for input regarding priority levels of the topics of interest for different times of day. For example, the consumer may wish to have data and/or content involving financial news stories automatically downloaded to the ITV in the morning. Conversely, the consumer may want data and/or content concerning local news automatically downloaded to the ITV in the early evening. Thus, for this exemplary consumer, financial news is given top priority in the morning and local news is given top priority in the evening.

At block 116 the consumer responses are received at the ITV 22. Then, at block 118, these responses are transmitted to the server, e.g., the Web server 14 or the ITV system server 18. Continuing to block 120, when data and/or content of interest becomes available, the priority of the data and/or content is determined. Proceeding to decision diamond 122, it is determined if that data and/or content is the highest priority level for the time of day in which it became available. If so, the logic moves to block 124 and the data and/or content of interest is downloaded to the consumer's ITV 22. If not, the logic ends at state 126.

Figure 8 shows a third alternative embodiment of the logic undertaken by the ITV system server 18 for pushing Internet content onto the ITV 22. Commencing at block 130, for each consumer the following steps are performed. Moving to block 132, consumer responses to server queries are monitored to establish consumer interest patterns. At block 134, the consumer interest patterns are recorded. Continuing to block 136, server queries are filtered using the consumer interest patterns. Thus, if a particular consumer does not have an interest in professional sports and has demonstrated his or her disinterest in professional sports by routinely refusing to download data and/or content concerning professional sports when queried by the ITV system server 18, the ITV system server 18 will discontinue queries to that particular consumer concerning professional sports. On the other hand, the ITV system server 18 will continue to present topics of interest to the consumer, as indicated by his or her previous pattern of accepting queries concerning these topics.

Continuing the description of the logic shown in Figure 8, when data and/or content of interest becomes available, the consumer is notified. Thereafter, at decision diamond 140 the ITV system server 18 determines whether to download the data and/or content by querying the consumer. If the consumer indicates a desire to download in response to the query, the content is downloaded to the consumer's ITV 22 at block 142. Otherwise, the logic ends at state 144.

While the particular SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PUSHING INTERNET CONTENT ONTO INTERACTIVE TELEVISION as herein shown and described in detail is fully capable of attaining the above-described objects of the invention,

it is to be understood that it is the presently preferred embodiment of the present invention and is thus representative of the subject matter which is broadly contemplated by the present invention, that the scope of the present invention fully encompasses other embodiments which may become obvious to those skilled in the art, and that the scope of the present invention is accordingly to be limited by nothing other than the appended claims, in which reference to an element in the singular means "at least one". All structural and functional equivalents to the elements of the above-described preferred embodiment that are known or later come to be known to those of ordinary skill in the art are expressly incorporated herein by reference and are intended to be encompassed by the present claims. Moreover, it is not necessary for a device or method to address each and every problem sought to be solved by the present invention, for it to be encompassed by the present claims. Furthermore, no element, component, or method step in the present disclosure is intended to be dedicated to the public regardless of whether the element, component, or method step is explicitly recited in the claims. No claim element herein is to be construed under the provisions of 35 U.S.C. §112, sixth paragraph, unless the element is expressly recited using the phrase "means for". WE CLAIM: